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[No. 53, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1791. [Whole No. 261.]

ANSWER OF M. SYEYES,

To Mr. PAINE'S *Letter, and to ſeveral other publications of a ſimilar nature.*

MR. THOMAS PAINE is one of thoſe men who have contributed the moſt to eſtabliſh the liberty of America. His ardent love of humanity, and his hatred of every ſort of tyranny, have indnced him to take up in England the defence of the French revolution, againſt the amphigorical declamation of Mr. Burke. His work has been tranſlated into our language, under the title of "DES DROITS DE L'HOMME," and is univerſally known.

What French Patriot is there, who has not already, from the bottom of his heart, thanked this foreigner for having ſtrengthened our cauſe by all the powers of his reaſon and reputation? It is with pleaſure that I obſerve an opportunity of offering him the tribute of my gratitude and my eſteem for the truly philoſophical application of talents ſo diſtinguiſhed as his own.

Mr. Paine ſuppoſes that I have given him a challenge, and he accepts it. I have not given any challenge; but I ſhall be very glad to afford to ſo able an author an opportunity of giving the world ſome further truths.

Mr. Paine declares himſelf to be the open enemy of monarchical government. I merely ſay, that a republican form of government appears to me to be inſufficient for liberty. After an avowal ſo poſitive on both ſides, nothing ſeems to remain for us but to produce our proofs, the public being entirely ready to decide between us. But unfortunately abſtract queſtions, thoſe eſpecially that relate to a ſcience, the very language of which is ſcarcely yet fixed, require to be prepared for inveſtigation by a ſort of preliminary convention. Before we begin a conteſt, to be carried on at leaſt under the ſtandard of philoſophy, it is abſolutely neceſſary that we ſhould be underſtood. Mr. Paine is ſo conſcious of this neceſſity, that he begins by giving definitions. "I do not underſtand," ſays he, "by republicaniſm, that which bears the name in Holland, and in ſome ſtates of Italy."

When he wrote thus, the author was, no doubt, aware, that I, on my part, do not undertake to defend either the Ottoman, or the ——— monarchy. In order to be reaſonable in this diſcuſſion, and certainly we both deſire to be ſo, we ought to begin by rejecting all examples. In point of ſocial order, Mr. Paine cannot be leſs pleaſed than I am with the models which hiſtory offers us. The queſtion between us then depends upon ſimple theory. Mr. Paine defends his republic, ſuch as he underſtands it; I defend monarchy, as I have conceived it

"In ſhort," ſays Mr. Paine, "it is againſt the whole HELL of monarchy, that I have declared war." I intreat him to believe, that in this undertaking, I would be his ſecond, and not his adverſary. I do not adopt the intereſt of the whole Hell of republics. The one is as real as the other, and avails juſt as much. It is impoſſible that either Mr. Paine or myſelf ſhould ever take the part of any ſort of Hell.

"By republicaniſm," ſays Mr. Paine, "I underſtand merely a government by repreſentation." I have had ſome difficulty in conceiving, why it ſhould be endeavoured to confound two notions ſo diſtinct as thoſe of a repreſentative ſyſtem and republicaniſm; and I hope for ſome attention to my anſwer.

It is only ſince the event of the 21ſt of June laſt, that this republican party has been perceived. What is their object? Can they be ignorant, that the plan of repreſentation which the National Aſſembly has preſented to France, though imperfect in ſome of its parts, is, notwithſtanding, the pureſt and the beſt which has appeared in the world? What then is the object of thoſe who deſire a republic, when they define it to be ſimply a government by repreſentation? What! does this party, ſo lately formed, already endeavour to array itſelf with the honor of demanding, repreſentative adminiſtration againſt the National Aſſembly itſelf? Will they ſeriouſly undertake to perſuade men, that in all this there are but two opinions—that of the republicans, who wiſh a repreſentation, and that of the National Aſſembly, who do not? It is impoſſible to imoute to M. M. the new republicans, ſuch a chimera; or, that they ſhould hope for ſuch a blind docility on the part of the public and poſterity.

When I ſpeak of political repreſentation, I go further than Mr. Paine. I maintain that every ſocial conſtitution of which repreſentation is not the eſſence, is a falſe conſtitution. Whether a monarchy or not, every aſſociation, the members of which do not all at once vacate their common adminiſtration, has but to chuſe between repreſentatives and maſters, between deſpotiſm and legitimate government. There may be varieties in the manner of claſſing the repreſentatives, and their internal regulations; and none of the different forms may be able to attribute to itſelf excluſively the true, eſſential, and diſtinctive character of all good government. We are not to imitate thoſe who ſay—Obſerve, I underſtand by a republic, a good government; and by monarchy, a bad one: take that ground, and defend yourſelf. It is not to a man of abilities, like Mr. Paine, that it is neceſſary to give a cuntion againſt ſuch language.

Whatever diſpute may ariſe upon the different ſorts of repreſentations; however it may be enquired, for inſtance, whether it is wiſe to employ exactly the ſame method in the executive and the legiſlative order; or whatever other queſtions of this ſort may be produced, it does not at all follow, that upon theſe gradations and ſhades, depend the difference between republicans and monarchicans.

All theſe debates are, or will be, common to partiſans of both ſyſtems, and they will be equally ſo in either hypotheſis of a good or a bad repreſentation. In fact, whether our eſtabliſhed proxies ſhall be well or ill choſen, or well or ill eſtabliſhed, it will remain to be known what ſhall be their correlation, and how you will diſpoſe them amonſt themſelves, for the beſt diſtribution and greateſt facility of public operation.

In one word, it will ſtill remain to be known, whether you will have a republic or a monarchy; becauſe, of themſelves, the republican and monarchic forms will apply either to a good or bad conſtitution, to a good or bad government. It is not, therefore, the character of a true repreſentation, that it muſt bear the diſtinguiſhed attributes which mark republicans.

Here, in my opinion, are the two principal points, by which the difference of the two ſyſtems are to be recognized.

Make all political action, that which you pleaſe to call the executive power, center in a council of execution appointed by the people, or by the National Aſſembly, and you have formed a republic.

Place, on the contrary, at the head of the departments which you call miniſterial, and which ought to be better divided, reſponſible chiefs, independent one of another, but depending, as to their miniſterial exiſtence, upon an individual of ſuperior rank, in whom is repreſented the ſtable unity of government, or, what is the ſame, of national monarchy; let this individual be authoriſed to chuſe and diſmiſs, in the name of the people, theſe firſt executive chiefs, and to exerciſe ſome other functions ſuitable to the public intereſt, but his irreſponſibility for which cannot be dangerous, and you have formed a monarchy.

[*To be continued.*]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CINTINEL.

MR. BURKE,

Has been charged with entertaining *deſpotic* principles. The charge is not however, well founded; as can be demonſtrated by the following extract from a pamphlet lately publiſhed by him, intitled, "An Appeal from the NEW to the OLD WHIGS," which the Editor received in the laſt veſſel from Europe. The indignation which has marked his public writings and ſpeaking, it ſeems, was wholly excited by the *levelling* ſpirit of the French Democrats; for ſpeaking of another revolution, which has lately paſſed before the world—and condemning the ſilence in which it has been paſſed over in England, he ſays:—

"THE STATE OF POLAND

Was undoubtedly ſuch, that there could ſcarcely exiſt two opinions, but that a reformation of its conſtitution, even at ſome expence of blood, might be ſeen without much diſapprobation. No confuſion could be feared in ſuch an enterprize; becauſe the eſtabliſhment to be reformed was itſelf a ſtate of confuſion. A King without authority; Nobles without union or ſubordination; a People without arts, induſtry, commerce, or liberty; no order within; no defence without; no effective public force, but a foreign force, which entered a naked country at will, and diſpoſed of every thing at pleaſure. Here was a ſtate of things which ſeemed to invite and might perhaps juſtify bold enterprize and deſperate experiment. But in what manner was this chaos brought into order? The means were as ſtriking to the imagination, as ſatisfactory to the reaſon, and ſoothing to the moral ſentiment. In contemplating that change, humanity has every thing to rejoice and to glory in; nothing to be aſhamed of, nothing to ſuffer. So far as it has gone, it probably is the moſt pure and defecated public good which ever has been conferred on mankind. We have ſeen anarchy and ſervitude at one removed; a throne ſtrengthened for the protection of the people, without trenching on their liberties; all foreign cabal baniſhed, by changing the crown from elective to hereditary; and what was a matter of pleaſing wonder, we have ſeen a reigning King, from an heroick love to his country, exerting himſelf with all the toil, the dexterity, the management, and intrigue, in favor of a family of ſtrangers, with which ambitious men labour for the aggrandiſement of their own, Ten millions of men in a way of being freed gradually, and therefore ſafely to themſelves and the ſtate, not from civil or political chains, which, bad as they are, only fetter the mind, but from ſubſtantial perſonal bondage. Inhabitants of cities, before without privileges, placed in the conſideration which belongs to that improved and connected ſituation of ſocial life. One of the moſt proud, numerous, and fierce bodies of nobility and gentry ever known in the world, arranged only in the foremoſt rank of free and generous citizens. Not one man incurred loſs, or ſuffered degradation. All, from the King to the day-labourer, were improved in their condition. Every thing was kept in its place and order; but in that place and order every thing was bettered. To add to this happy wonder (this unheard-of conjunction of wiſdom and fortune) not one drop of blood was ſpilled; no treachery; no outrage; no ſyſtem of ſlander more cruel than the ſword; no ſtudied inſults on religion, morals, or manners; no ſpoil; no confiſcation; no citizen beggared; none impriſoned; none exiled: the whole was effected with a policy, a diſcretion, an unanimity and ſecrecy, ſuch as have never been before known on any occaſion; but ſuch wonderful conduct was reſerved for this glorious conſpiracy in favour of the true and genuine rights and intereſts of men. Happy people, if they know to proceed as they have begun! Happy Prince, worthy to begin with ſplendor, or to cloſe with glory, a race of patriot Kings: and to leave,

A name, which every wind to heav'n would bear,
Which men to tell, and Angels joy to hear.

TERMS *and* CONDITIONS *declared by the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *this ſeventeenth day of October, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one, for regulating the Materials and manner of the Buildings and Improvements on the* LOTS *in the City of* WASHINGTON.

1ſt. THAT the outer and party-walls of all houſes within the ſaid City ſhall be built of brick or ſtone.

2d. That all buildings on the ſtreets ſhall be parallel thereto, and may be advanced to the line of the ſtreet, or withdrawn therefrom, at the pleaſure of the improver: But where any ſuch building is about to be erected, neither the foundation or party-wall ſhall be begun, without firſt applying to the perſon or perſons appointed by the Commiſſioners to ſuperintend the buildings within the city, who will aſcertain the lines of the walls to correſpond with theſe regulations.

3d. The wall of no houſe to be higher than forty feet to the roof, in any part of the city; nor ſhall any be lower than thirty-five feet on any of the avenues.

4th. That the perſon or perſons appointed by the Commiſſioners to ſuperintend the buildings, may enter on the land of any perſon, to ſet out the foundation and regulate the walls to be built between party and party, as to the breadth and thickneſs thereof: Which foundation ſhall be laid equally upon the lands of the perſons between whom ſuch party-walls are to be built, and ſhall be of the breadth and thickneſs determined by ſuch perſon proper; and the firſt builder ſhall be reimburſed one moiety of the charge of ſuch party-wall, or ſo much thereof as the next builder ſhall have occaſion to make uſe of, before ſuch next builder ſhall any ways uſe or break into the wall—The charge or value thereof to be ſet by the perſon or perſons ſo appointed by the Commiſſioners.

5th. As temporary conveniences will be proper for lodging workmen and ſecuring materials for building, it is to be underſtood that ſuch may be erected with the approbation of the Commiſſioners: But they may be removed or diſcontinued, by the ſpecial order of the Commiſſioners.

6th. The way into the ſquares being deſigned in a ſpecial manner for the common uſe and convenience of the occupiers of the reſpective ſquares—the property in the ſame is reſerved to the public, ſo that there may be an immediate interference on any abuſe of the uſe thereof, by any individual, to the nuiſance or obſtruction of others. The proprietors of the Lots adjoining the entrance into the ſquares, on arching over the entrance, and fixing gates in the manner the Commiſſioners ſhall approve, ſhall be entitled to divide the ſpace over the arching and build it up with the range of that line of the ſquare.

7th. No vaults ſhall be permitted under the ſtreets, nor any encroachments on the foot-way above, by ſteps, ſtoops, porches, cellar-doors, windows, ditches, or leaning walls; nor ſhall there be any projection over the ſtreet, other than the eves of the houſes, without the conſent of the Commiſſioners.

8th. Theſe regulations are the terms and conditions upon which conveyances are to be made, according to the deeds in truſt of the lands within the city.

Oct. 17. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

EXTRACTS.

IF we drop a pebble, the ſize of a nutmeg, upon the ſmooth ſurface of a river, we ſhall obſerve the circular waves to be ſmall, and iſſue only to a little diſtance from the centre. If we drop another the ſize of a cannon ſhot, it operates with multiplied force, the ſurrounding waves ſwell, to a ſuperior ſize, and extend to a more diſtant ſpace.—The mind, unimproved by letters or converſation, deals in trifles, is hemmed in by itſelf, and extends not far from its own centre; while he, who is enlightened by education, whoſe ideas are improved by ſtudy, riſes to a more elevated height, and takes in a more extenſive compaſs.

THE converſations of the lower claſs riſe from themſelves, and terminate where they riſe. Their obſervations ſeldom extend to men or things; they deal in the little; keep near their own centre; are heroes of their own ſtory: and blazon thoſe actions, which never exiſted to blazon themſelves.

WARWICK, August 27.

BIRMINGHAM RIOTERS.

FOUR of the rioters lately tried have been capitally convicted, and Baron Perryn having left town, all the convicts muſt meet their fate, as his lordſhip left no reprieve, nor gave any hopes of mercy. The acquittals are all this morning diſcharged; and the friends of the convicts are coming into town to take farewell. Before the Baron departed, he diſcharged Underwood and Adams, who were confined for threatening Elwell, a witneſs for the crown.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The party has, doubtleſs, great reaſon to boaſt of their wiſdom in paſſing ſentence of baniſhment upon Mr. Burke, from the black town of Sinope;" they will now have the mortification to hear of that gentleman's thundering and convinced eloquence being diſplayed in the Upper Houſe; it being his Majeſty's wiſh to diſtinguiſh and reward ſuch eminent abilities and integrity, with ſome ſpecial mark of his royal favor, and to retain Mr. Burke ſtill in the ſervice of his country; although he has more pretenſions than any man we know to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*. He is to be Lord Beconsfield.

We hear from Kendal, Weſtmoreland, that the Weavers of that place have left their work in the looms, becauſe them and their maſters cannot agree for an advance of wages; a great many of them have left the town, and their families.

As a remarkable inſtance of ſtrength, there are two brewers, ſervants at a brewhouſe, in London, who, from lifting things of uncommon weight, have brought themſelves into the habit of carrying a butt of beer between them in the ſame manner as others carry a barrel. The weight of which, with the butt, is near one thouſand weight.

The news from India will occaſion no ſmall uneaſineſs among the enemies of adminiſtration. Their only remedy is in proving (that is, aſſerting, which to them is the ſame thing) that Bangalore was not worth powder and ſhot, and that Tippoo is always more formidable after a defeat than before it.

M. de Verac, the French Miniſter at the Swiſs Cantons, has ſent in his diſmiſſion to the Miniſter of State for Foreign Affairs at Paris. He alledges as his reaſon for doing ſo, that as he had received his appointment from the hands of the King, ſo he no longer thought it honourable to hold it when he could not act in his Majeſty's name.

Veſuvius began to pour forth a torrent of lava, on the ſide of Reſini, on the 27th of July. It has done conſiderable damage to the cultivated part of the mountain, but is much leſs dreadful in its deſcent than the former eruptions.

On Thurſday night ſome perſons were daring enough to break the windows of the houſe of a man who had given evidence againſt one of the rioters at Warwick!

The revenue laws have laid faſt hold of one A. B. who is committed to Wincheſter gaol for a debt to the Crown, of ninety-four thouſand four hundred and forty pounds!

Government, it is ſaid, has come to a determination with reſpect to the family of the late unfortunate Mr. Sutherland, who lately ſhot himſelf in Hyde-Park, it has given to the widow and daughters 500l. together with an annuity of 300l.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Aug. 17.

" On the King's arrival here, he went to the French play-houſe, accompanied by ſeveral officers of that nation. Enemies to that great revolution which has taken place in their country, they came to Stockholm either to ſeek an aſylum in this land of deſpotiſm, or to ſolicit the deſpot to give them the means to reſtore to their King, the Nobility and the Clergy, the arbitrary rights which were a curſe to the French Nation. Theſe officers labor under a great error, if they imagine that Guſtavus will take the leaſt ſtep in favor of the Nobility and Clergy of France.—A Prince whoſe principal object in the two laſt revolutions of Sweden, had been to crush thoſe two bodies who lay ſo heavy, not only upon the nation, but upon the Royal authority. If, then, Guſtavus attempts to bring on a counter-revolution, it would be ſolely in favor of the deſpotiſm of the French Monarch; and all thoſe who know his character, are confident that in caſe of ſucceſs, he would adviſe Louis the 16th to fetter all—People, Clergy, and Nobility.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Auguſt 26.

" We have accounts from Spain, that at the preſſing inſtances of the foreign Miniſters at the Court of Madrid, the decree of the Spaniſh Monarch, relative to foreigners, has been ſo far withdrawn, as not to affect foreigners ſettled in any of the ſea-ports of Spain, or employed in any of the royal manufactories or ſtore houſes.

" We learn from Berlin, that the Turkiſh Ambaſſador there ſhewed the greateſt joy at receiving the news of peace being concluded, and in the evening illuminated his Hotel in a moſt ſuperb manner."

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

MR. SEDGWICK, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Venable, took their ſeats this day.

The committee appointed to draft rules and regulations for the Houſe, reported progreſs.

It was moved that the rules of the former Houſe ſhould be adopted *pro tempore*. This was objected to by ſome of the new members who were unacquainted with thoſe rules. The rules were read for information, and then the motion was carried.

A letter was received from the Treaſurer of the United States, with a ſtatement of his accounts.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States communicating to the Houſe ſundry acts paſſed by the Legiſlatures of different States and tranſmitted to him during the receſs of Congreſs, viz.—An act of the State of New-Hampſhire, ceding to the United States a light-houſe ſituate within that State;—an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, ratifying one of the propoſed amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States; and an act of the Legiſlature of North Carolina, granting to the United States the uſe of the jails within that State.

A remonſtrance was handed to the chair from Thomas Barnes, attorney for Rumſey, ſtating the inſufficiency of the act for ſecuring to inventors the excluſive advantages of their diſcoveries and improvements.

A motion was laid on the table, by Mr. Williamſon, that a committee be appointed to prepare a bill to amend the act for the encouragement of uſeful arts.

Order of the day.

In committee of the whole, on the Preſident's Speech.

Mr. MUHLENBERG in the Chair.

The addreſs being read, Mr. VINING moved a reſolution, of which the following is the purport, " Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an addreſs ſhould be preſented to the Preſident of the United States, by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in anſwer to his ſpeech, to congratulate him on the proſperous ſituation of the United States;—expreſſive of the approbation of the Houſe of the wiſe and prudent meaſures he has purſued during their receſs, in the execution of the duties committed to his charge; promiſing ſpeedy attention to the important and momentous objects recommended to their conſideration, and expreſſing their approbation of the humane and effectual ſteps taken, under his direction, for the defence of the Weſtern frontiers."

This reſolution was objected to by Meſſrs. Lawrance and Sedgwick, Smith (S. C.) and Livermore, upon the principle, that it expreſſed the ſenſe of the Houſe upon points which required further information and inveſtigation before the Houſe could, with propriety, determine. It was difficult to ſay, before proper documents were laid before the Houſe, whether the meaſures adopted for the defence of the weſtern frontiers were the moſt prudent that could be adopted. It was impoſſible, poſitively to aſſert, that the Preſident in the execution of the duties aſſigned him in carrying into effect the Exciſe act, had done all for the beſt. Every member that ſpoke agreed in expreſſing his individnal opinion, that no doubt the Preſident had acted with his wonted prudence and wiſdom in the execution of the truſts repoſed in him; but alſo agreed that it was improper, indeed it was no compliment paid to the Preſident, to approve before a formal examination.

In anſwer to theſe objections it was obſerved, that ſo far as circumſtances had been made known to the members, relative to the ſteps taken by the Preſident during the receſs of the Federal Legiſlature ſo far they claimed the approbation of the Houſe, and that the opinion of the Houſe was only meant to be given as far as they were informed. It was urged, that the anſwer of the Houſe ſhould be a candid expreſſion of their feelings; feelings which the proſperous ſituation of the country undoubtedly called forth, and which the iſſue of the meaſures adopted could not fail to excite.

Several modifications were propoſed to the reſolution, which was finally agreed to, in ſubſtance as follows, viz. " Reſolved, That an anſwer be returned to the Preſident's addreſs, containing aſſurances of ſpeedy attention to the important objects recommended to the conſideration of the Legiſlature." Thus modified the reſolution was reported to and adopted by the Houſe.

A memorial was preſented from the diſtillers in the town of Boſton and vicinity, complaining of the unequal operation of the exciſe law, and ſuggeſting alterations therein.

A memorial was read from the Sheriff of Suffolk County, Maſſachuſetts reſpecting priſoners of the United States.

A reſolution was adopted, directing the Clerk to cauſe three of the city newſpapers, at the election of the reſpective members, to be left at their lodgings. Mr. Giles preſented a petition from Mr. William Witlock of the town of Peterſburg (Virginia) which was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The following members were appointed a committee to examine the credentials of perſons returned as members of the Houſe, viz. Meſſrs. Livermore, Boudinot, Gerry, Gilman, Bourne, (R.) Hillhouſe and Steele.

A reſolution which had been laid on the table, contemplating the appointment of a committe of conteſted elections was taken up.

Mr. Livermore was oppoſed to ſuch an appointment. The conſtitution, he ſaid, had fixed the mode of judging conteſted elections, at leaſt to determine ſo far that the Houſe ſhould be the judges of conteſted elections of their own members. He was of opinion that the forms to be obſerved in the trial ſhould not be fixed before a caſe of conteſted election occurred. He totally diſapproved of the idea of delegating to a committee this power of judging, expreſsly given to them by the Conſtitution. Such a tranſfer of power, he conceived, would be as unconſtitutional as to delegate a legiſlative authority. In the Britiſh parliament, it was true, a committee was made the judge of conteſted elections; but there was no higher authority there, he obſerved, to prevent them from delegating this power; when here the people of the United States had clearly ſpoken in their conſtitution, and determined the judges of the elections.

Mr. Vining ſtated, that his object in wiſhing the reſolution adopted, was to procure expedition, ſave expence, and ſecure fairneſs of deciſion in determining conteſted elections. He hoped the conſtitution would be no obſtacle to the attainment of theſe deſiderata. Perhaps, he ſuggeſted, it might be found neceſſary to leave to the Houſe a final vote, after the work of the committee had been laid before them.

Mr. White ſaid he clearly ſaw great inconvenience in permitting caſes of conteſted elections to come directly before the Houſe. The delays and conſequent expence of examining witneſſes before the Houſe, he ſtated, would be very great. He was of opinion that a committee appointed for that purpoſe ſhould examine the evidences bro't forward, arrange them, and lay them in order before the Houſe for their information; but then he inſiſted, on the neceſſity of letting the determination depend upon a vote of the Houſe.

The Houſe adjourned without taking a queſtion on the reſolution, until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

The Speaker communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Library Company of Philadelphia, encloſing ſundry reſolutions of the Company for granting to the Members of both houſes of Congreſs, as full and free uſe of the books as if they were members of the ſaid company.

Mr. Livermore preſented the petition of Mrs. M'Leary, widow of Col. M'Leary, who was killed at Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775, praying for half-pay, for reaſons expreſſed in ſaid petition.

Mr. Sylveſter preſented a repreſentation of John Younglove, containing a full account of his ſituation in conſequence of the wounds he received in the late war, for which he had been puton the penſion liſt.

Alſo a memorial of ſundry perſons deſigned to invalidate and counteract the above repreſentation.

Mr. Ward preſented ſundry petitions from perſons praying compenſations, &c. for ſervices during the late war.

Mr. White preſented the petition of Charles Gardner, praying to be placed on the penſion liſt.

Mr. Gerry preſented the petition of John Taylor, praying to be placed on the penſion liſt.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) preſented ſundry petitions and memorials from ſeveral perſons for commutation or half pay.

All the above memorials and petitions were referred to the Secretary of War.

The memorial of the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk (Maſſachuſetts) was referred to a ſelect committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Gerry, Learned and Sterrett.

Mr. Gerry preſented the petition of Suſanna Fowle, widow of Lieut. Fowle, who died at Rock Landing, State of Georgia, in the ſervice of the United States; referred to Meſſrs. Gerry, Wadſworth and Ward.

The petition of Francis and Iſaac Choate, preſented by Mr. Ward, praying to be reimburſed certain loſſes and expences incurred in conſequence of being captured by the Indians, was read, and referred to a committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Ward, White and Smith, (N. H.)

A petition from Reuben Weed, preſented by Mr. Lawrance, and a petition of ſundry inhabitants of the Weſtern Territory, preſented by Mr. Smith (S. C.) were read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from a committee of the public creditors who loaned money to the United States, between September 1777, and March 1778—read and laid on the table.

A petition of Charles Heatley, preſented by Mr. Tucker, was referred to the Secretary of State.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by the Secretary at War, with the Reports of General Scot and Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wilkinſon, copy of the inſtructions to thoſe officers from the Preſident, &c.—Theſe were laid on the table.

Mr. Madiſon, of the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported an addreſs in anſwer to the Preſident's Speech—which was read the firſt and ſecond time, and, on motion of Mr. Vining, referred to a committee of the whole houſe,

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

The committee conſidered the ſame by paragraphs, and made no amendments—they then roſe and reported to the houſe—the

house accepted the report unanimously, and appointed a committee to wait on the President, to enquire at what time and place he would receive the address.

The committee having waited on the President, returned and informed the house, that to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, the President would receive the address at his own house.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, October 28.

Sundry petitions for compensations and pensions for services performed and disabilities incurred during the late war, were presented by Messrs. Sterret, Gerry, and Ward;—read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

The petition of Benjamin Warren, presented to the late House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Bourne (M.) was taken into consideration, read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

The motion laid on the table by Mr. Lawrance, for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill or bills to provide for the registering ships or vessels, to regulate those employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries, and for other purposes, was taken into consideration, agreed to, and a committee appointed accordingly, consisting of Messrs. Goodhue, Fitzsimons, and Lawrance.

At 12 o'clock, the Speaker, attended by the Members and the Clerk, and preceded by the Serjeant at Arms, waited on the President of the United States, at his house, where the Speaker delivered the following Address, in answer to his Speech to both Houses at the opening of the Session:—

Sir,

IN receiving your address at the opening of the present session, the House of Representatives have taken an ample share in the feelings inspired by the actual prosperity, and flattering prospects of our country; And whilst, with becoming gratitude to heaven, we ascribe this happiness to the true source from which it flows, we behold with an animating pleasure, the degree in which the constitution and laws of the United States have been instrumental in dispensing it.

It yields us particular satisfaction to learn the success with which the different important measures of the government have proceeded; as well those specially provided for at the last session, as those of preceding date. The safety of our Western Frontiers, in which the lives and repose of so many of our fellow citizens are involved, being peculiarly interesting, your communications on that subject are proportionally grateful to us. The gallantry and good conduct of the Militia, whose services were called for, are an honorable confirmation of the efficacy of that precious resource of a free State. And we anxiously wish that the consequences of their successful enterprizes, and of the other proceedings to which you have referred, may leave the United States free to pursue the most benevolent policy towards the unhappy and deluded race of people in our neighborhood.

The amount of the population of the United States, determined by the returns of the census, is a source of the most pleasing reflections, whether it be viewed in relation to our national safety and respectability, or as a proof of that felicity in the situation of our country which favors so unexampled a rapidity in our growth. Nor ought any to be insensible to the additional motive suggested by this important fact, to perpetuate the free government established, with a wise administration of it, to a portion of the earth which promises such an increase of the number which is to enjoy these blessings within the limits of the United States.

We shall proceed with all the respect due to your patriotic recommendations, and with a deep sense of the trust committed to us by our fellow citizens, to take into consideration the various and important matters falling within the present session—and in discussing and deciding each, we shall feel every disposition, whilst we are pursuing the public welfare, which must be the supreme object with all our constituents, to accommodate as far as possible, the means of attainining it to the sentiments and wishes of every part of them.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the House of Representatives,

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker.

Attest. John Beckley, Clerk.

To which the President was pleased to make the following Reply.

Gentlemen,

THE pleasure I derive from an assurance of your attention to the objects I have recommended to you, is doubled by your concurrence in the testimony I have borne to the prosperous condition of our public affairs.

Relying on the sanctions of your enlightened judgments and on your patriotic aid, I shall be the more encouraged in all my endeavors for the public weal; and particularly in those which may be required on my part for executing the salutary measures I anticipate from your present deliberations.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Members then returned to their Hall, where the President's reply was read.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating a copy of the enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States, agreeable to the Census taken pursuant to a law of the Union.—Also, sundry papers from the Governor of Pennsylvania, respecting several persons who have fled from justice from this State, to the State of Virginia. The papers were read, and a motion laid on the table by Mr. Sedgwick, that a committee should be appointed to whom the papers respecting the persons fleeing from justice, should be referred; with instructions to report a bill or bills, making a general provision in cases of persons charged with felony, treason or other crimes, who may flee from a State having cognizance thereof, &c.

The schedule of the census was referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The other papers referred to in the message of the President received yesterday, were then read, viz. An act of the State of North-Carolina, ceding a tract of land for the use of the United States, for the erection of Light Houses—and the Reports of the Commanders on the expeditions against the Indians.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to provide for the regulation of the Post-Office and Post Roads, consisting of Messrs. Livermore, Clark, Steele, Bourne (R. I.) Thatcher.

Mr. Williamson's motion, for a committee to bring in a bill to amend the act for promoting the progress of the useful arts, was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed, Messrs. Williamson, Hillhouse, and Sedgwick.

Adjourned to Monday 11 o'clock.

PITTSBURGH, October 15.

By gentlemen from Galliopolis, we are informed that four men, within a short distance of Marietta, and one at Bell Pré, 15 miles lower down the Ohio, have been killed by the Indians, within these twelve days past. They also inform, that the settlement at Galliopolis is in a very thriving way, and that they have not been molested by the savages.

BALTIMORE, October 25.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Baltimore County, to his friend in this town, dated the 19th inst.

"I have a remarkable breed of sheep, which hath been produced by adding to my flock a Persian ram.

"The other day I separated from the rest twelve wethers; these I intend to kill this Winter: They appeared so uncommonly fat and large, that I was induced to weigh them alive; the particular weight of each sheep was as follows:—154, 177, 181, 168, 157, 168, 188, 174, 155, 172, 152, 169—Total, 2015 lb."

BENNINGTON Oct. 17.

By a gentleman from Dover in the State of New-York, we are informed, that a merchant of that place, a few days since, sent his clerk to receive a sum of money: the clerk, on his return, was observed by some men in a field to meet a traveller, the men in the field soon heard the cry of murder, and at the same instant observed one of the men to fall; they immediately ran to his assistance: on their arriva they found the clerk stabbed, of which wound he expired in a few hours: he was robbed of his watch, money, and hat, and the perpetrator fled to an adjacent wood: they immediately raised a number of men, surrounded the wood, and secured the villain. He owned he had robbed the person killed, and notwithstanding a dagger was found in his possession, he denied he had ever stabbed him. —He is lodged in Poughkeepsie gaol to await his trial.

LITCHFIELD, October 19.

We learn from Albany, that a few days since, a Negro servant was wantonly shot through the neck, and killed, by direction of his inhuman master, at the glass works near Albany. Our informant affirms, that the Negro had been lately purchased by a proprietor in the works, and was represented as insane: His disorder was, however, imputed to a vicious disposition; and having given specimens of his obstinacy and sulkiness to his new master, one of the workmen was directed to shoot him: who inadvertently complied, the shot passing through his neck; which not proving fatal, and the Negro becoming outrageous in consequence of the wound, a second shot was discharged, which penetrated the neck, and finished his existence. An inquest was immediately summoned, whose verdict was *wilful murder*. The deluded person having consulted an Attorney relative to the transactions, was advised to escape from justice; and he departed accordingly.

On Wednesday se'nnight, the regiment of militia, commanded by Col. *David Judson* was reviewed at Washington. A considerable part of the regiment appeared in uniform, blue faced with red. Gentlemen experienced in the Art Military, speak very highly of the orderly and soldier like conduct of officers and men, who went through the various exercises of the day, very much to the honor and reputation of the whole.—The 19th Company of Cavalry, annexed to the 5th regiment, commanded by Capt. *Taylor*, mustered at this review; whose martial appearance added much to the splendor of the day. This new company, under the direction of the enterprising and vigilant young officers who conduct it, bids fair to equal, if not rival, any company in the regiment.

EASTON, (M.) Oct. 18.

John F. Mercer, Esq. offers himself as a candidate to Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William Pinckney, Esq.

RICHMOND, October 19.

On Monday last, being the day appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, a quorum of the House of Delegates being convened at the Capitol in this city, they proceeded to appoint a Clerk, and made choice of Mr. Charles Hay; after which they proceeded to choose a Speaker, when the Hon. Thomas Matthews, Esq. was unanimously elected; and being conducted to the chair, he made his acknowledgments to the House for the honor conferred on him.

NEW-YORK, October 26.

Last Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a building in Broad-street, occupied by Mr. Nitchie, manufacturer of starch and hair-powder, took fire, and was very soon reduced to ashes. Considerable damage was done to an adjoining house.

We hear from Philadelphia, that the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Secretary of State for the United States, has appointed Capt. Philip Freneau, Interpreter of the French Language for the Department of State.

By order of Sir *John Temple*, Baronet, his Britannic Majesty's Consul General, throughout the United States of America:

INFORMATION is hereby given for the government of all masters or commanders of British vessels, who may arrive at the ports of the said United States, that an act of Parliament of the eleventh and twelfth of William the third [made perpetual by the act of the 9th of George the first] enacts, "that if any master of a merchant ship, shall, during his being abroad, force any man on shore, or wilfully leave him behind, in any of his Majesty's plantations, *or elsewhere*, shall, being thereof legally convicted, suffer three months imprisonment, without bail or mainprise."

DUMFRIES, October 20.

WE, the Grand Jury for the District of Dumfries, do present as a grievance, the existing laws of this Commonwealth; whereby landed Property is protected from sale by execution for payment of debts.

We see with regret, many instances of injustice, and we apprehend much immorality is thereby encouraged.

Philadelphia, October 29.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

New-Hampshire.	*Delaware.*
Hon. John Langdon	Richard Basset
Paine Wingate	George Read
Massachusetts.	*Maryland.*
Caleb Strong	John Henry
George Cabot	Charles Carroll
Rhode-Island.	*Virginia.*
Theodore Foster	Richard Henry Lee
Joseph Stanton, jun.	James Munroe
Connecticut.	*North-Carolina.*
Roger Sherman	Samuel Johnston
Oliver Ellsworth	Benjamin Hawkins
New-York.	*South-Carolina.*
Rufus King	Pierce Butler
Aaron Burr	Ralph Izard
New-Jersey.	*Georgia.*
Philemon Dickinson	William Few
John Rutherfurd	James Gunn.
Pennsylvania.	*Vermont.*
Robert Morris	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampshire.	*Delaware.*
Hon. Samuel Livermore	Hon. John Vining
Nicholas Gilman	*Maryland.*
Jeremiah Smith*	Joshua Seney
Massachusetts.	Samuel Sterret*
Fisher Ames	Upton Sheredine*
Elbridge Gerry	Philip Key*
Benjamin Goodhue	William Vans Murray*
Theodore Sedgwick	*Virginia.*
George Thatcher	John Brown
Artemas Ward*	William B. Giles
Shearjashub Bourne*	Samuel Griffin
Rhode-Island.	Richard Bland Lee
Benjamin Bourne	James Madison
Connecticut.	Andrew Moore
Jonathan Trumbull	John Page
Jeremiah Wadsworth	Alexander White
James A. Hillhouse.*	Josiah Parker
Jonathan Sturges	Abraham Venable*
Amasa Learned*	*North-Carolina.*
New-York.	John Baptist Ashe
John Lawrance	John Steele
Egbert Benson	Hugh Williamson
Peter Sylvester	William Barry Groves*
James Gordon*	Nathaniel Macon*
Thomas Tredwell*	*South-Carolina.*
Cornelius C. Schoonmaker*	Daniel Huger
New-Jersey.	William Smith
Abraham Clark*	Thomas Sumpter
Jonathan Dayton*	Thomas Tudor Tucker
Elias Boudinot	Robert Barnewell*
Aaron Kitchell*	*Georgia.*
Pennsylvania.	Abraham Baldwin
F. A. Muhlenberg	Francis Willis*
Thomas Fitzsimons	Anthony Wayne
Daniel Heister	*Vermont.*
Israel Jacobs*	
Jonathan Wilkes Kittera*	*Kentucky*, comes into the
Thomas Hartley	Union in June, 1792.
William Findley*	

*Those with this * mark were not members of the first Congress.*

The grand Constitutional Chart being finished, was on Saturday, Sept. 3, presented to the King of the French—who observed to the committee, on its being put into his hands—

"I now receive the Constitution presented to me by the National Assembly. I shall inform them of my resolution, after the shortest possible delay which the examination of such an important object demands.—I am resolved to remain in Paris—I shall give the necessary orders to the Commandant-General of the National Parisian troops respecting my Guards."

The Thuilleries were opened, and the centinels posted to prevent the entrance of strangers removed.

The repeated instances of fire's breaking out in various parts of the city, have excited strong suspicions of a treacherous and infernal design to make a general conflagration—that, in the confusion, the property of the citizens may be plundered.

Says a Correspondent—Public opinion governs every thing—and therefore every thing should be done to enlighten it. The Newspapers have been stopped or have passed with considerable difficulty through the Post-Offices. This ought not to be so. Transmitting the Newspapers from one end of the Continent to the other, need not cost the public a farthing. A light charge upon the carriage would defray the expence, and insure the delivery. They ought to pass under the protection of law as safely as letters.

Arrived in town since our last the Hon. Mr. Hammond, deputed from the Court of London to the United States of America.

Copy of a letter from the Consul of the United States in London, to the Secretary of State.

London, August 10, 1791.

Sir,

I BEG that you will be pleased to make it publickly known to the citizens of the United States, that all American shipping carrying tobaccoes, &c. to the ports of Guernsey and Jersey, are subject to seizure, under an act of parliament, in the reign of Charles the second, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

I have the honor to be, &c.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Jamaica,	Sparks,	London
Sloop Ann,	Gardner,	Nantucket
Nancy,	Moffet,	Virginia
Brothers,	Gross.	Ditto

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/	pr. £.	110 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/6		62½ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/4		66⅔ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/8	17/	85 do.
Indents	10/6		52½ do.
Bank Subscriptions,	150		Dollars.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

DEATH ALIVE.

A favourite Ballad, written, compoſed, and ſung by Mr. DIBDIN, *in his* ENTERTAINMENT OF THE WAGS.

I.

SINCE by cutting of *trotes* all glories *encraſe*,
Of war let us ſing, *becauſe* why? it brings *peace*;
Of hacking and hewing in front and in rear,
Of ſome *kilt* by ſword, and ſome dying through fear.
Death alive! what ſweet ſlaughter, and cutting, and ſcars,
Is it honor you'd ſeek, and wo'n't go to the wars?
When death his long ſcythe bathes in gore to the hilt,
And whips heads from ſhoulders ſo clever,
And where, ſhould you get the good luck to be *kilt*,
By my *ſowl*—you'll be living forever!

II.

The army's drawn out, and confuſion's begun,
While our arms ſhine ſo bright, that they dazzle the ſun;
O the glorious ſight—but the beſt of the joke,
The devil a ſoul we are ſeeing—but ſmoke!
Death alive! &c.

III.

Like a Will o' the Wiſp, while our glory it fires,
See glory lead on over buſhes and briars,
Paſs! begone! *hiccius doxius!* juſt like cup and ball,
Now 'tis here, and now there, and now—no where at all?
Death alive! &c.

IV.

That war is delightful then who can deny?
To be living forever, ah, who would not die?
Your fame's up from the moment it puts you to bed,
And you grow a great man—by the loſs of your head!
Death alive! &c.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.
CLASS SECOND.

THIS Claſs will poſitively commence drawing on Thurſday the 24th of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. which will be completed with all expedition.——The Managers pledge themſelves that no conſideration whatever ſhall induce them to poſtpone the drawing a moment beyond that time.

Boſton, October 15, 1791.

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compenſation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and Engliſh Languages. He has had ſome experience in teaching, and truſts he can exhibit ſatisfactory recommendations.

Any letters upon this ſubject, poſt paid, addreſſed to A— S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.

October 22, 1791. [1aw]

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,
At the Office next door to the Cuſtom-Houſe,
State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, propoſes to deliver, next Winter, two Courſes of Lectures. One Courſe to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tueſday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

WANTED, A NUMBER OF

Journeymen Cordwainers,

Who will find conſtant employment and generous wages, by applying to the Maſter Cordwainers of the City of Philadelphia.

October 22, 1791. [entf]

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
October 7, 1791.

☞ *The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the firſt Monday in November next.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

PRINTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE ſubſcribers to he Prints of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and the attack of Quebec, are informed, that Etchings of thoſe Prints are to be ſeen at Mr. ANTHONY'S, Jeweller, in Market-ſtreet—(where may alſo be ſeen an Etching of Mr. COPLEY'S celebrated Print of the Death of Lord CHATHAM.)

The ſubſcription for his work (which has hitherto been confined to America) will be opened on the 1ſt of January next, in the principal cities of Europe: Thoſe Gentlemen therefore who may wiſh to poſſeſs early, and of courſe valuable impreſſions, are requeſted to avail themſeves of this interval, in which a preference is ſtill given to America.

Subſcriptions are received by Mr. TRUMBULL, and by Mr. ANTHONY, Jeweller, Philadelphia; Mr. DANIEL PENFIELD, Water-ſtreet, New-York; Mr. WILLIAM YAYNE, Boſton; and Mr. R. HAZLEHURST, Charleſton, South-Carolina.

☞ The price to ſubſcribers is Three Guineas for each Print—one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder when the Prints ſhall be delivered.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1791.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*,
at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.
On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.
On remittances, ditto.
Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.
For making tranſfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per tranſfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch.* His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,
And poſſeſſion given immediately,

That pleaſantly ſituated FARM

Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunſwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Alſo a young orchard of 200 apple trees, beſides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finiſhed. Alſo, a ſmoke-houſe, work-ſhop, granary, waggon-houſe; barrack cow-houſes, two ſtories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with ſtabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep2m]

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſent clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (1aw9w)

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,
On the moſt important Subjects,
Reſpecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.
Written in Holland in the year 1780,
By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

PLAN OF THE

Gazette of the United States.

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the *Proceedings of Congreſs*, communicated ſo as to form an hiſtory of the tranſactions of the National Government.

II. *Laws*, &c. of the United States.

III. *Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congreſs.*

IV. *Eſſays* on the great ſubjects of *Government*; alſo upon the local and national rights of the American citizens, as founded in nature, or on the national or ſtate Conſtitutions; and on other ſubjects ſuitable for newſpaper diſcuſſion.

V. *A ſeries of Paragraphs*, calculated to catch the "living manners as they riſe," and to point the public attention to objects that have an important reference to domeſtic, ſocial and public happineſs.

VI. The *Intereſts* of the United States, as connected with their literary Inſtitutions; religious and moral objects; improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY; their foreign treaties, alliances, connections, &c.

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Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; alſo at No. 69, *High-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.*

ORIGINAL ADDRESS.
TO THE PUBLIC.

AT this important criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and ſages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the mediums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the *empires*, *ſtates*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important mementos—theſe, with the rapid ſeries of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*, *liberty* and *laws*, are inſeparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new conſtitution; for however VARIOUS the ſentiments, reſpecting the *merits* of this ſyſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which ſhall take up the premiſed articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the *Gazette of the United States* not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the public's humble ſervant,

April 15, 1789. *THE EDITOR.*

POSTSCRIPT.

THE plan and execution of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, have received the approbation of a tribunal, from which there is no appeal.

The ſubſcriptions, which are encreaſing, have long ſince exceeded the expectations of the publiſher—a punctual compliance with the terms would compenſate his labours, and animate his future exertions.

The Government that an enlightened and free people adopt, is a ſacred conſideration—it knows no party—and its proſperity is founded on the public good.

While the people are juſt to themſelves, the adminiſtration of their affairs will be committed to men of integrity and competent abilities; and it will be the duty of patriotiſm to impreſs the public mind with favorable ſentiments of the meaſures of government.

Our country continuing enlightened and free, the period cannot be anticipated when a publication on the plan of this Gazette ſhall involve a dereliction of thoſe principles with which the liberties and happineſs of the United States are connected.

With reſpect to the circulation of this paper, the Editor regrets the recent diſappointments which have unavoidably taken place—he has always been fully impreſſed with the importance of punctuality, and cannot charge himſelf with a ſingle inſtance of remiſſneſs.

It is very generally ſuppoſed that Congreſs, at the enſuing ſeſſion, will take meaſures to enſure the circulation of NEWSPAPERS in the United States; and particularly their tranſmiſſion from the Seat of Government to all parts of the Union. Juſtice, policy and patriotiſm, plead irreſiſtably in favor of ſome effectual proviſion's being made. The following pertinent and judicious obſervations on this ſubject, lately appeared in an addreſs to the public from the Editor of the GAZETTE OF MAINE. They are ſubſtituted in preference to any thing which the editor of this paper might further ſuggeſt, more particularly as coming from a remote quarter of the Union.

"Perhaps there is no country, in any part of the world, the inhabitants of which are, (or may be) ſupplied with public Newspapers at a cheaper rate than thoſe of America. The Farmer and the Merchant, the Laborer and the Mechanic, may, by the means of a public Paper, when he retires from the buſineſs and fatigues of the day, take a view of the ſituation, the circumſtances and the various revolutions of the ſeveral countries of the civilized world—And it muſt be a pleaſing circumſtance, that this is the *privilege*, emphatically the privilege of an American.

"Let it therefore be remembered, that by virtue of this privilege, the body of the people conſtantly obtain and preſerve ſuch a degree of knowledge as ſhall be competent to the prevention of any attempt that may be made by cunning and deſigning men to ſap the foundation of our moſt invaluable conſtitution. But, let the circulation of theſe Vehicles of Public Information be circumſcribed, and the people will at once become uninformed of public tranſactions, and the more enlightened *few* will engroſs the privileges, immunities and prerogatives, which in the nature and fitneſs of things, are the indefeaſible right of the whole body of the people.

"It is preſumed no American will need a ſtimulus of this nature to furniſh himſelf with public information. The cheap rate at which it is offered, the love and glory of our country, will at all times promote ſuch a mode of conduct, as ſhall forever bar the attempts of tyranny, ignorance and ſuperſtition."

☞ *Several of the firſt volume of this Gazette are wanted—coſt, and the original coſt, will be paid for them by the Editor.*